

State of Washington are suffering just as badly as the constituents, if not worse, in California. We need this President to recognize he is the President for all the people, not just those in Texas, not just for the generators in Texas but he has got a responsibility to the people I represent. We need him to work with us to design a price mitigation strategy. If he will do that, he will win the applause of the folks on the West Coast. Until that happens, Mr. Speaker, he is getting a D-minus when it comes to this energy crisis on the West Coast. We need his help and we are here to ask for it.

The second issue, Mr. Speaker, is on the environment. The President's first days, first 100 days, have been tremendously inspirational. They are inspiring people to come up to me in bus stops, in grocery stores, on the ferry boat and they are saying, Jay, can you stop him? Can you fight him? Can you fight him when he is trying to cut the Hanford nuclear cleanup budget? Can you fight him when he is trying to loosen arsenic rules? Can you fight him when he is trying to allow drilling in the Arctic refuge? Can you fight him when he wants to loosen the roadless area policies so that they can do clear-cutting in our roadless areas, the last remaining nonclear-cut areas in the country? He has been an inspirational figure. He has inspired people who have never before lifted a political finger to get out there and get active to try to resist this environmental jihad that is going on right now.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that when the votes come up on the floor of this House, those inspirational messages will be heard and we will defeat this President in his effort to drill in the Arctic and we will have an opportunity to defeat this attack on the roadless area policy, because what my constituents are telling me, Mr. Speaker, is that in the first 100 days of this President's administration, his environmental message has been, "Leave no special interest behind." We are going to continue this fight.

A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to talk about an issue that I know is going to become a very serious issue in this session of Congress, and that is a national energy policy. This administration is going to unveil in the coming weeks their plan for a national energy policy and I thought it was important to talk a little bit about what I think should be in that national energy policy and how we ought to look forward. Energy and energy issues are not just about today. I

think the people of this country pay us to look out to the future, 25, 50 years, and put this Nation on a very strong basis where we can be energy efficient.

Are we in that condition today? I do not think so. I think increasingly in recent years, we have gone up and up with imports. We have increased our dependence on foreign oil. In fact, in the 1960s we imported about 20 percent of our oil. We are approaching today about 60 percent of our oil.

□ 1600

So we are getting heavily dependent on imports. Where is the foreign oil coming from that we are importing? Over 55 percent of that oil is coming from seven countries. They are in the Middle East, a volatile region, a region where there is always something going to happen that might impact the oil supply. So we need to look ahead.

I wanted to talk a little bit about what are the components of a national energy policy.

First of all, we have to look at having a strong domestic industry. Many States out in the West, New Mexico is one of them, have strong, vital domestic oil industries. We have to make sure that those industries stay strong and that we give the incentive so that they can develop.

Secondly, we have to look at fuel efficiency. In the last end of this administration, the Clinton administration, we talked about energy efficiency and the Clinton administration, through Secretary Richardson, who is from my home State and a colleague of mine, he put in a requirement that air conditioners in the future have 30 percent energy efficiency. I find it very unfortunate that this administration has rolled that back. Rather than get more energy-efficient air conditioners which use up huge amounts of energy in the summer, that has been rolled back.

We need to look at fuel efficiency. If we just increased our automobile efficiency 3 miles per gallon, that would equal all of the oil that is in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. So fuel efficiency on automobiles is another important component, and I hope that this administration recommends that.

In addition to air conditioners, there are a number of other appliances which could be more energy efficient. We need to look at every one of those, and I hope there are some major recommendations in that area.

Then we need to look at conservation. Since 1900 until today, we have used up enormous sums of oil. Some estimates are that we have used up half of what all there is out there. That, to me, is deplorable. The amount of time that people have been on this earth and just a couple of generations here are using it all. A good conservation ethic says that we should leave the world in a better place for our children. So we should not be using such a vital re-

source at such a rapid pace. So we need to apply a conservation ethic. I hope this President speaks out and says, in terms of a national energy policy, we need conservation and we need it to be a big part of government and private sector and throughout the economy.

The last area that I think needs to be emphasized here is alternative and renewable forms of energy. If we focus on fuel cells, solar, wind, biomass, do the research, bring down the costs, we can be a country that is energy independent; and we will not be so dependent on this foreign oil. When it comes to those areas, I really do not understand this President cutting solar and wind and some of the other renewable forms.

So in sum, Mr. Speaker, let us look at a true national energy policy in the coming weeks.

EDUCATION, AN IMPORTANT ISSUE IN THE STATE OF UTAH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, the House is going to be taking up the issue of education over the next couple of weeks, and I thought it would be important to communicate some of the thoughts that I have learned, having spent a significant amount of time in my district over the Easter recess talking to teachers and superintendents, talking to students, and talking to parents. I can say, I come from a State that is unique. Utah's needs are not often represented in national discussions on education, and I think it is important to point out some of the unique characteristics in my State and how national policy may affect that.

I represent the State with the lowest per-pupil expenditure in the United States. I represent the State with the largest student-teacher ratio in the United States. Utah schools are struggling to keep up. The State Office of Education estimates Utah will add over 100,000 new students over the next 10 years. It is going to require 124 new schools to be built in my State.

These challenges that I mention, these challenges we face in the State of Utah, make the Federal-State relationship very critical. We believe in Utah, and I firmly believe, that education is fundamentally a State and local issue. So as we talk about education policy here in Congress, I want to make sure that we talk about it in the context where we are not creating Federal programs with a number of strings attached. It is important that we maintain local control.

Let me talk about five quick issues that we should consider during our education discussion. The first is class-size reduction. The Federal class-size

reduction program has been a great success in my State. That program takes Federal dollars and puts it directly in local school districts. I have talked to all the school districts in my congressional district. They have talked about what a positive program it is, that they have the flexibility to decide what to best do with that money. Some schools hire teachers to create new classes. Other schools hire a reading specialist to move from class to class. But that flexibility has been very important in my State.

The second issue I would mention is the issue of teacher development. As I meet with teachers, they think it is important that they have the opportunity to improve themselves throughout their careers. That is something a lot of people do in the private sector. We should make sure our teachers have that opportunity. We should make sure that the Eisenhower Professional Development Program is maintained and strengthened in the future.

The third issue I want to talk about is the notion of accountability. We all think accountability is a good idea. We just need to be careful that we do not enforce a one-size-fits-all solution at the Federal level. Every State, every community has their own circumstances; and we ought to make sure that those local circumstances can be accommodated in whatever accountability measures that we have.

I can say that in Utah, we have already created a new State testing program. We are in the process of implementing that, and Utah teachers are not afraid of accountability; but we want to make sure that accountability is measured in the broadest sense possible that accommodates all the variables that affect student performance.

Finally, I would like to talk about the notion of decreased bureaucracy. I have met with so many teachers and administrators, and they talk about the problems with special education in terms of the paperwork. The paperwork is such a burden on our teachers and our administrators; and while it is clearly also important that we fully fund the Federal commitment to special education, I think it is also important that in the context of looking at funding for special ed we also ought to look at trying to reform special ed to reduce the paperwork. That is a view from my own home district, and I think it is important that we put that in the RECORD, these issues and concerns about educators in the State of Utah as we discuss education.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SHOWS) to revise and ex-

tend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LANGEVIN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. ROSS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SHOWS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BONIOR, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. DINGELL, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. KILDEE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. LEVIN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. STUPAK, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. BROWN of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHERMAN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SMITH of Washington, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MATHESON, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BLUMENAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ISRAEL, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. LARSEN of Washington, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. INSLEE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. DEFazio, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KINGSTON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. KELLY, for 5 minutes, May 2.
Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, May 2.

Mr. ROHRBACHER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 26, 2001, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1591. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Farm Services Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Diary Price Support, Dairy Recourse Loan, Livestock Assistance, American Indian Livestock Feed, and Pasture Recovery Programs (RIN: 0560-AG32) received April 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1592. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Farm Services Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—2000 Crop Disaster Program (RIN: 0560-AG36) received April 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1593. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Dairy and Cranberry Market Loss Assistance Programs, Honey Marketing Assistance Loan and LDP Program, Sugar Non-recourse Loan Program, and Payment Limitations for Marketing Loan Gains and Loan Deficiency Payments (RIN: 0560-AG34) received April 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1594. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Propiconazole; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerances [OPP-301115; FRL-6778-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received April 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1595. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Metolachlor; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301118; FRL-6778-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received April 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1596. A letter from the Chief, General and International Law Division, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Audit Appeals; Policy and Procedure [Docket No. MARAD-2000-8284] (RIN: 2133-AB42) received April 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1597. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Gasoline Volatility Requirements for Allegheny County [PA160-4107a; FRL-6962-3] received April 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1598. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—EPA International "Green" Buildings Initiative—received April 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1599. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Implementation of the Wassenaar Arrangement List of Dual-Use Items: Revisions to Microprocessors, Graphic Accelerators, and External Interconnects Equipment [Docket No. 010108008-1008-01] (RIN: 0694-AC39) received April 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

1600. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations as a result of the addition of Brazil, Latvia, and Ukraine to the Nuclear Suppliers Group, and other revisions [Docket No. 001212346-0346-01] (RIN: 0694-AB50) received April 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

1601. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a